



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

JAPAN.

Reports from Yokohama—Plague on Steamship Kagashima Maru, from Bombay.

Assistant Surgeon Moore reports, May 15 and 21, as follows: During the week ended May 9, 1903, bills of health were issued to seven vessels, having an aggregate personnel of 608 crew and 1,062 passengers; 372 steerage passengers were bathed, and 619 pieces of baggage were disinfected.

During the above period cases of infectious diseases were reported in Yokohama as follows: Enteric fever, 3 cases, no deaths; diphtheria, 4 cases, 1 death; dysentery, 2 cases, no deaths.

On the 4th instant a case of plague is reported to have been discovered here on the *Kagashima Maru*, a liner plying between this port and Bombay.

During the week ended May 16, 1903, three vessels having an aggregate personnel of 333 crew and 682 passengers were inspected; 370 steerage passengers were bathed, and 746 pieces of baggage were disinfected.

During the above period two fatal cases of plague occurred in Yokohama. No new cases have since been reported.

Recurrence of plague in Yokohama.

Assistant Surgeon Moore reports, May 18, as follows: According to an official communication received this day by the United States consul-general from the governor of Kanagawa Ken, plague has again made its appearance in Yokohama. Two cases of the disease are reported, both having occurred on the 12th instant and having proved fatal on the 14th instant. The patients lived in separate residences at some distance from the chief centers of shipping activity. I believe that strict measures of isolation and disinfection are being enforced.

MEXICO.

Report from Coatzacoalcos—Sanitary measures undertaken.

Consular Agent Stubbs reports, May 30, as follows: A few months ago the contractors for the Coatzacoalcos Port Works, the Tehuantepec National Railway, and the Salina Cruz Port Works (on the Pacific side of the Tehuantepec Railway), in view of preventing a repetition of the epidemic that visited this port during the months of May and June of the years 1900 and 1902, arranged to combine with the municipal authorities in an effort to thoroughly purify Coatzacoalcos.

The medical officer of the company took charge of this work, which was commenced early in the month of April of the present year and has progressed steadily up to the present date.

The port of Coatzacoalcos is situated on the west bank of the river of the same name, directly at its juncture with the sea, and the residence portion, situated on a sandy knoll, has an elevation of 44 feet above sea level, gradually sloping to the south to an elevation of 7 feet in the lower portion of the town, the mean elevation being about 23 feet.

To the south of the town, about half a mile from the lower portion of it, a swamp existed, extending some miles up the river. As is well known, these swamps in tropical countries are the breeding places of innumerable mosquitoes. The contractors, however, had agreed to fill in this swamp, and at the present date have filled in over half a square mile with sand pumped from the river, the existing vegetation having, of course, been first cleared from it. This, naturally, decreased the number of breeding places of the mosquitoes. While this was being effected the problem that presented itself was the getting rid of the further breeding places of the mosquito. This, in a measure, has been effected by a general clearing up of all *débris*, such as old bottles, cans, broken glassware, etc., among which it is well known that the mosquito breeds. The surface and subsoil of Coatzacoalcos being pure sand, and the town itself situated on a slope, there are no deposits of water which could form other breeding places.

A force of men has been at work cleaning up the streets generally and removing all garbage and *débris* to a safe distance from the town, where same is burned or buried. A number of drains leading to the river have been found defective and the owners have been compelled to repair same. All closets which, upon inspection, were considered to be a menace to the general health conditions, were ordered to be closed until necessary repairs were completed.

No case of yellow fever has originated in Coatzacoalcos since the above work was started, although, of course, it is impossible to say whether this is due to improved sanitation and the above methods of combating the evil or to other causes over which we have no control. Nevertheless, it is confidently hoped and expected that the experience gained during the present year will make possible a more vigorous and effective campaign during the early months of the coming year, so that epidemic yellow fever in the port of Coatzacoalcos may be considered as being a remote possibility.

Health conditions at Guaymas—Quarantine against Mazatlan.

Consul Agent Crocker, at Guaymas, reports June 1 as follows: The health of this port remains good. Quarantine against Mazatlan is still in force.

Mazatlan declared free from plague.

[Telegram.]

MEXICO CITY, June 17, 1903.

WYMAN, Washington:

Mazatlan has been declared free of the plague. Please advise international committee.

LICEAGA.

Report from Progreso—Sanitary conditions—Inspection of vessels.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Harrison reports, May 30, as follows: The population of Progreso is between 4,000 and 5,000, composed chiefly of Spaniards, Mexicans, and native Indians, with a small number of English-speaking people. The elevation of the town site is low; the soil apparently a coral sand. Water for drinking is obtained from the house